Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid,* or they will not be attended to.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Every body knows *who* John Randolph is; and there can be but few readers of newspapers, but know that he is an *extraordinary* man—such an one as every age does not produce—a prodigy in genius, and a nondescript in habits and manners. Whatever comes from him, therefore, however supremely eccentric and ridiculous it may be, is sought after with avidity by the public. This is our reason for publishing the following *fanfaronade* of his, delivered in the senate, and communicated by a gentleman in Washinton to a Philadephia paper. It is but justice however to remark, that this is but a very *brief sketch* of what Mr. Rrndolph said,—and is believed to be, in some measure, a *caricature* of his speech. Yet every word here put down, is vouched for as having been spoken by him. Nothing but the scattered fragments of his once great mind, now remain,—which fact is evidence, conclusive, that a man may make shipwreck of his *mind,* as well as of his *fortune.*

EDITOR CAROLINIAN.

The writer, after stating that he entered the Senate chamber half past 5 o'clock, P. M. says:

I found Randolph on the floor, and was told that he had commenced his speech at one o'clock. At the moment of my entrance he was reading a letter from one of his friends to himself, which purported to detail a conversation which the writer had held with 'Farmer Giles' some seven years ago, in relation to Mr. Adams's *conversion,* as he was pleased to term it, to democracy. As he read the letter, he commented upon it, sometimes sentence by sentence and sometimes word by word. In the course of these comments, he introduced, by way of episode, a thousand anecdotes of individuals, dead and alive, who had been conspicuous on the great stage of life, some of them very amusing, many of them ludicrous, but all of them evincing a malignity of heart, which neither time nor circumstances had been able to soften or allay. His voice was clear and strong to the last, his enunciation distinct, and his manner so deliberate and slow, that [illegible] common reporter might have readily followed him *verbatim et punctuatim.*—The following sketch, which is altogether from memory, will give you some idea of this grandson of Pocahontas—this human nondescript.

"The Royal George! yes! I've a story to tell you about the Royal George.—You remember the Royal George, sir?—But no!—It was before your time, sir—(Tims, give me some Porter.)—1807—Giles says,—*December;* but *there* he is mistaken—I say, *January*—yes January—I remember it as well as if it was yesterday—I did not baptize it, sir,—no!—though I was reputed Godfather, sir,—as Giles was the real Godfather to J. Q. Adams—The Royal George, sir, was a huge, unwieldy stage, in which Crawford used to send the members that boarded at his house to the Capitol—We used to meet Adams, sir, trudging through the mud, with his umbrella over his head—he would not ride with us, sir,—no—he would not ride—But Giles at last coaxed him into his carriage, sir—Aye, there it was, sir, that the "billing and cooing" began—Why, sir, it could not be otherwise.—(Tims some porter.)—Throw any two intriguers, sir, into such a situation, and they must become as intimate, aye and as confidential, as man and wife—no matter how great a scoundrel the one, sir,—but here were *two scoundrels* together, sir—the intrig*uer* and the intrig*uee*—both alike, sir,—I have always said that Giles had no principle, sir,—I said it twenty years ago—and I say it now, sir.—Adam and Eve would have come together—if either or both had been as ugly as sin, sir,—in Paradise—or in Purgatory.—Yes! sir,—take my word for it—old Shakspeare knew what he was about, sir—If Ferdinand had not arrived as he did upon Prospero's Island, Miranda and *Caliban* must have been man and wife, sir,—'tis human nature, sir, if I know any thing about it. You know, Mr. President—I say, sir, *you know* (—Tims, some more porter)—I told you to your face, sir, yes! as we rode together to Gaillard's funeral—that you and I could never be *friends,* sir—that we did not think alike upon any subject, sir—and yet the gentleman, I beg your pardon, sir, the *Senator* from—some State in the East—said I was your political—the note taker says, he added *confidential*—I believe the note-taker, sir,—yes! he said, your political and confidential, friend. I suffer no *fool* to make friendship for me, sir,—fool Swinny—or any *other* fool, sir,—[looking and pointing at Mr. Holmes, of Maine]—*Fool* did I say, sir?—More *knave* than fool, too, sir,—*He knew it,* sir, knew that I was no friend of yours, sir,—but he had a motive for it, sir—a purpose to answer, sir,—yes, more knave than fool, sir,—Poor Crawford!—I pity him—where are all his friends, sir?—bought up, sir.

'But let us to the Letter again—this paper is worth money, sir,—[reading] 'Giles said that Mr. Adams was at first reluctant to call on Mr. Jefferson,'---coy—aye, a little coy, sir, reluctant to call on Mr. Jefferson!—My life for it sir, he did not go in the open day—no no sir—I mean no irreverence when I say it, sir,—but my life for it, he went, like Nicodemus, in the dark—*in the dark,* sir—villainy always seeks the dark, sir—(reading) 'and when Giles said this, he added, *all this as I saw.*' He saw it, did he?—Yes the se-*er* and the see-*ee*---if I may be allowed to make a word---were both alike sir, a precious pair of scoundrels, sir—But, *how* did he see?---Was he behind a screen?---Did he peep through a keyhole?---Was he hid in a closet?---(Tims, some more porter;)---[reading again.] 'When I spoke to you of Mr. Adams twenty years ago, and expressed my belief that he was an honest man, and would faithfully support the administration——.' Aye, sir, he was a *lad,* then---the writer of this letter was a boy, sir,---just returned from an eastern college---*tainted,* sir, as all our southern young men must be, who are sent to the east to be educated. Sir I would not let a son of mine go to any college north of the *Potomac,* sir---I had rather he should not know how to read and write, sir---Reading and writing, you know, sir, as Dogberry says, comes by nature---but good sense---by education. No, sir, I would have no young man educated at an eastern College---it corrupts them, sir---(where's that porter?)---[reading] 'you replied,'——that's *me,* sir---I replied---I had forgotten the words, sir---they had escaped my memory---no---they were in my *memory,* sir, but not in my *recollection*---[reading] 'You replied, you are mistaken in him, sir,---' Why, sir, this very word '*Sir,*' sir, is worth a thousand dollars---[reading] 'you are mistaken in him, sir---*he is a hypocrite,* and will betray his country, if he can have a chance.'---I *knew* him, sir---never was deceived in my life---Do I say I never was deceived?---Yes---why do I say I never was deceived?---Because I never act upon *suspicion,* sir---I always look for the *proofs,* sir---Why, I had a negro, sir, whom I suspected for three years,---I never hinted my suspicion, sir,---I waited for proof sir---It came at last, sir---I caught him in the fact---and I said to him---Cuffee, or Mingo, or whatever his name was---Did I ever tell you that I suspected you---no sir---Did you ever see any thing in my conduct towards you to make you think that I suspected you?—No, sir.——No, sir, I never act upon *suspicion*---I knew him sir, I watched him, sir, I watched this *J. Q.* Adams, sir---I knew he was a hypocrite, sir---he was *then*---is *now*---and will be, to the day of his death, sir. Hear---O Israel---Listen, ye gentlemen of Boston---What this---what shall I call him, *Apostate?*---Yes---this apostate John Quincy Adams says of you. He says you conspired to divide the Union---to join the eastern states to Canada. Mr. President, you remember the famous plot---yes---you and I were on the committee before whom the famous *Count Crillon* appeared, and before whom the equally famous *Henry* did *not* appear. Why, sir, there never was so villainous a plot since the world was made---I do not speak offensively to my friend from Boston---I beg his pardon---the Senator from Boston---no, nor to the federal party---among whom are some very honest men---but I say to you, gentlemen if you can support this hypocrite, this traitor, this apostate, after what he has said of you, why---you deserve it, that's all---I'll put him down, sir---I'll put him, down, sir---or if I don't, I'll leave the country, sir---I'll go to Europe, sir, and console myself among the slaves and cerfs of the other continent.---Virginia is up in arms, sir. Up in arms did I say, sir? Yes!---But what do I mean by arms, sir?---Do I mean that she has rifles in her hands?---No, sir, we do not take up muskets and rifles to kill *fleas,* sir---to shoot musquitoes, sir. No---*we brush them off,* sir, we brush them off---Poor Virginia, she had the *honor* of giving the last President: that *thing*---yes, sir---the *thing* James Monroe---I say, sir, she had the *honor*---but what was her *profit,* sir?—Why, like the cobbler's wife, she was the worst shod woman in the parish.

'The Richmond Whig, sir,---yes, that young protege of Henry Clay---Henry Clay!---Psha!!---The Press!---aye, sir, 'Democratic Press' and all---By the way is this said Col. Binns the same Col. Binns,---not *Colonel,* though at——Assizes——who was offered to me, body and soul, by old M'Lane, twenty years ago, when I quarrelled with Jefferson, to publish any thing and every thing I might choose to write?---I thought so. Why, sir, I would not have him *then*---I said *then,* he was too great a rogue for me---too great a rogue *then,* sir---what is he now?————who is *your* Secretary of the Treasury?---who was his *father,* sir?---I'll tell you, sir---a federalist in disguise---a hypocritical traitor, sir---an accomplice of that scoundrel,---who was that general that fought a duel with——during the Revolutionary War? [Macon---'Conway,'] are General Conway---he was an accomplice of that scoundrel, sir, in the infamous plot to put *down* Gen. Washington, and put *up* Charles Lee,---a villianous plot, sir,---he was rewarded for it with the treasuryship of the Mint.---(Tims, more porter.)---The collector of Norfolk---who is he, sir?---a vile tool, sir---and the Representative from the Norfolk Distict?---a poor, miserable, contemptible wretch, sir---poor Virginia!---The Secretary of the Navy?---that thorough stitch man on the military bill?---Barron?---sir, I'll pin him upon his back---I'll glue them together, sir---they shall stick like shoemaker's wax---aye, sir, they shall not be able to shake each other, off---they shall sink together:---sir, I feel degraded---I do confess myself disgraced---at standing up *here* as the adversary of such a contemptible administration---I feel *disgraced,* sir, at avowing myself its *adversary:*---what should I feel as its *friend?*---But the letter!---I'll get through it yet---[reading]---'I have written this for your amusement, and must beg that you will not show it to any body, unless it be to our friends Macon and Tazwell——'---aye, he begs me not to show it to any body---but, *meo periculo,* I have read it to the Senate---as to the name of the writer---that, sir, is another affair---it is locked up here, sir---and let me say, Mr. President, if any body puts a leading question to me about it---if I don't knock him down---so help me God! it will be because I am not able——.

This is a faint sketch of Mr. Randolph. I have given you nothing that he did *not* say, but have necessarily omitted much that he *did* say, because it is impossible for any memory to retain all the unconnected, disjointed gallamatias of a mountebank. He must have been a little intoxicated before he sat down---at least he drank enough of *brown stout* during his exhibition to have affected the head of any common man who had eaten nothing for ten hours."

A letter to the editors of the New-York American, mentions that Mr. Randolph emptied half a dozen bottles of porter during the delivery of the above speech.

PANAMA.

As this Spanish city has become famous of late, and will probably be more so, a brief account of it may be pleasing to our readers.

Salmon tells us that Panama is the capital of the province of Darien, that it is situated at latitude 9, upon a capacious bay of the Pacific ocean; but we think it is more correct to say that the province of Panama was in the vice-royalty of New Granada, and that it is bounded east by the provine of Darien. We may not be correct in the new denominations of some of these old Spanish settlements. Ships cannot come nearer than three miles to the city of Panama, but are obliged to unload at the island of Perica, such is the shallowness of the water.

Panama was the see of a bishop and the residence of the governor of the province; and it was once the depot of the riches of Peru, and there stored in magazines, before transporting them to Europe; and here too was the deposite of the various merchandise of Europe, to be disposed of at enormous prices, to the oppressed colonists; for the kings of Spain monopolised every thing valuable in commerce.

Old Panama stood about four miles from the present city. It was taken by sir Henry Morgan, and was destroyed by fire while the English possessed it, probably in order to rid themselves of the plunderers. The old city was built of wood; the new one chiefly of stone, and pretty well fortified. There is little doubt but it will become a place of great importance, and be named as often in America, as *Utrecht* has been since 1713 in Europe, and from a similar cause.

Panama is pronounced on the last syllable broad: not so as to rhyme with *law,* but with the interjection *ah!* And so too of *Cumana.* The fashionable mode of pronouncing *Niagara,* by laying the accent on the *g,* is a deviation from the original Indian.

The name *Panama* has reference to its resemblance in shape to a *loaf of bread.*

GAMES OF HAZARD.

Observe the appearance of the novice on his first introduction to the hazard table; well dressed, a gold watch, &c. in his pocket, his shirt ornamented with a gem, and, perhaps, on his fingers two or three showy valuable rings: Soon after the scene changes; the watch disappears, his little ornaments follow, his clothes, by degrees, become shabby, and his coat appears buttoned up to the throat either to hide his linen or the want of it; and he is, at last, thankful for being admitted into the house to partake of some refreshment sparingly served out by an impudent scoundrel of a waiter, who at first treated him with cringing obsequiousness: Such is the certain result of hazard.—*The St. James's Guide.*

[And such is the certain result of ALL games of hazard.]

A Russian peasant has lately written a poem, entitled *Villagers' Pastime.* It is much admired, and has drawn upon him the notice of the Imperial Family; and a letter, very flattering, has been addressed to him from the President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, who has also sent him a gold medal. The emperor has presented him with a kaftan of rich velvet, the empress Alexandrina with a gold watch, and the empress mother, also with a gold watch. The peasant's name is *Feodor Stepooshkin.*

DOMESTIC LIFE.

The Earl of Orrery well observes, that whenever we step out of domestic life, in search of felicity, we come back again disappointed, tired, and chagrined. One day passed under our own roof, with our friends and our family, is worth a thousand in another place.

Topaz.—This valuable mineral is said to be found in the town of Monroe, Fairfield County, Conn. equal in beauty and value to the topaz of Saxony.

SLAVES in LOUISIANA.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law, that no person shall, after the first day of June, 1826, bring [illegible] any slave or slaves of any description whatever, with the intent to sell or hire the same, under the penalty of being punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall moreover forfeit said slave or slaves, one fourth to the use of the informer, and the balance to the use of the state.

Persons who have *bona fide* intentions of becoming inhabitants of the state, are allowed to bring with them slaves for their own use, but shall not be permitted to sell or exchange them within the term of two years from the time they are brought into the state, under the penalty of having such slaves sold, one fourth of the money arising from such sale for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the state.

Bona fide citizens are allowed to bring into the state slaves for their own use, but if such slave shall be sold or exchanged within two years, such slave shall be forfeited, one fourth for the benefit of the informer, the balance to the use of the state.

Conjugal Affection.—A gentleman in Alexandria has received a letter from a friend in King George County, Virginia, bearing date 2nd inst. from which he makes the following *Extract.*

"Our neighbor, Mr. Edmonson, hung himself on Friday last, with his handkerchief. He attempted it several times before, but was always prevented. His *wife* was looking at him when he did it, and would not permit her negro woman to cut him down, although the negro wished to do so."

NEW SONG.

When a poor little maid feels her senses astray,
Cannot sleep on her pillow, nor rest all the day,
Sees a form still pursue her do all that she can,
And this form should be that of a handsome young man;
Sly neighbors will whisper then, good lack-a-day!
The poor little girl's in a very sad way.

When of all her old friends she begins to grow shy;
When she speaks very seldom, and speaks with a sigh;
When, tho' witty or wise, she appears like a dunce,
And folks wonder what's come to the girl all at once;
Sly neighbors will whisper then, good lack-a-day!
The poor little maid's in a very sad way.

A Jews-harp has recently been presented to a society in Worcester, Massachusetts, measuring 3 feet in length, and 18 inches in bredth and weighing 105 pounds. No mouth has yet been found large enough to test its quality.

An interesting Book.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a few dozen copies of the Memoir of Catherine Brown, a Christian Indian, of the Cherokee nation; By Rufus Anderson, A. M. Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This little volume was last year republished in London, Price 40 cents. 6t14

He has also a great variety of religious Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for 1 cent.

Statesville, April 17, 1826. D. GOULD.

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 44

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathcoe and Anna his wife, *vs.* Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt20

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: William Duggins, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

North Carolina, Guilford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1825: Rebecca Clark, *vs.* James Clark; petition for *divorce.* It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clarke, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy; THO. CALDWELL, *c. s. c.*

Price adv'r $4. 3mt'12

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, for March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Thomas M'Neely and others, *vs.* Abner Gaither; Petition for the sale of real estate. The petitioners in this case having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Abner Gaither, is not a resident of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, to notify the said Abner Gaither that he be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to make his objection, otherwise the order of sale will be made absolute, and he be estopped from making any future objection thereto.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2. 6t13

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. John A. Chaffin and others, *vs.* Nathan Chaffin, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, are not resident in this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that unless the said John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complainants, the same will be taken, pro confesso as to them, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2. 6t13

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MANUFACTURES.

In addition to the immense quantities of wool furnished by her native flocks, England imported in the year 1826, no less than twenty-two millions five hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds of wool. And besides supplying her entire population with woollen goods, she exported no less than the value of $27,612,241. The cotton manufacture of Great Britain is immense. England does not raise a single pound of cotton, and yet according to Mr. Huskisson, a member of parliament, she manufactured in the year 1824 no less than the value of 279 millions of dollars; and the clear national gain, over the cost of the raw material, was equal to 187,101,159 dollars.

In the year 1824, fifty millions of yards of cotton goods were exported from Great Britain to the United States.

—

In the republic of Colombia, it is ordained by law, that the manumission of slaves shall take place on such days as are consecrated to national festivity. In fulfilment of this law, 84 slaves have been manumitted for the past year, in different provinces, on days of public rejoicing.

—

A letter from a respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated 16th March, to a house in New York, says:---"We have just received intelligence from Madras, by the English ship Mellish, that the Burmese war is at an end, and they have been compelled to pay to the British 12,500,000*l.* sterling, with an assignment of five provinces."

—

KENTUCKY—O! KENTUCKY.!

Samuel C. Sugg has been convicted of [illegible] son county, (Ky.) Walton was taken from his house, tied to a tree, dreadfully whipped and had his throat cut; eight or nine persons were implicated. Some escaped, several have been acquitted, one hung himself in jail, and one is now condemned to death. Application has been made to the governor for a pardon, backed by the petition of more than a hundred persons; but the Chief Magistrate thought it a case in which the power of pardoning ought not to be exercised.

—

Mr. P. Canfield, manager of the University Lottery, eighth class, has given notice that he will appropriate one half of the profits on the sales of Tickets in said lottery, to the heirs of the late Robert Fulton.* The whole amount of the profits, it is anticipated, will amount to from $10 to $20,000.

*The inventor of steam-boats.

—

[illegible] paper asserts, that Kean, the tragedian, has been converted, and intends to [illegible] enter the Andover theological seminary. This would be very good news, if true: but it wants confirmation. The Rev. Spencer Cone, one of the most eloquent preachers, (in the Baptist connection) abandoned the play-house for the church.

—

There are in the city of Paris, only, 520 watch-makers, who employ 2055 workmen, and produce annually 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks, the whole worth about 19,765,000 francs.

—

Elopement.—A man by the name of John Scantling, in Alexandria, Ohio, a husband, and a father of 7 children, has left his own wife, and eloped with the wife of his neighbour, who was the mother of two children.

Both left their respective families in the night, while their unsuspecting partners and tender offspring were asleep.

—

Prophecy.—Mr. Degrand, who conducts the Boston 'Public Sale Report,' prophecies that after the first of July next, '*money will be in great abundance.*' We hope it will not be long *after* the first of July.

—

Substitute for Soap.—When the horse chesnut is ripe and drops from the tree, take off the brown husk, and pound the fruit in a large mortar; apply the farina thus obtained to the spots on the linen, and wash it. All the spots will disappear, and more readily than by means of soap.

—

A cluster of Rats.....A resident of Pult[illegible], Ohio, a few days since heard a noise under his floor, and upon raising a puncheon to ascertain the cause thereof, to his great surprize he beheld a number of full grown rats, with their tails plaited or twisted together, which held them so securely as to prevent their retreat. They were ten in number, and it required some ingenuity to disentangle their tails from each other!!!

—

At the Superior Court of Chatham county, Georgia, Elizabeth Dotson, convicted of buying or receiving rice from a negro, without a ticket from the owner or overseer, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned in the common jail of Chatham county for thirty days, and to be discharged therefrom on payment of costs.

An external application of moistened tobacco is said to be an effectual remedy for the bite of a rattle snake.

—

Extraordinary.....A letter from St. Charles, Missouri, states, that in a hail storm, on one small lake or pond, there were killed upwards of *five hundred* wild ducks, some of them having their necks quite cut off. A pretty violent storm.

—

A paper in Indiana is owned by Alexander Morehead, edited by James Morehead, and printed by Wm. Morehead. It is impossible to have too much *head* in such a work.

—

A silk worm, let it feed upon what it may, consumes in 30 days not less than 60,000 times its primitive weight.

—

Mrs. Rebecca M'Clure, a respectable lady of Carlisle, Pa. while at church, on the 23d ult. dropped down in her pew, supposed with an apoplectic fit, and was a corpse in a few minutes.

—

The small pox has made its appearance among the Choctaw nation of Indians, and carries off a great many of the natives. It was introduced by a party of Indians who had visited New Orleans, and who lost near fifty of their number before reaching home.

—

Died at Augusta, Georgia, Old Qua, an African aged 96 years. He retained his activity and cheerfulness until the two last weeks of his life; a walk of four miles was an easy thing for him. The owner of this man, Mr. Course, has within 25 years buried 29 Africans from the ages of 80 to 141. Old Amy died at 140. She arrived at Charleston when there was but 6 small buildings in it; [illegible] the age of womanhood. Jack Wright died at the age of 100; he had been servant to Lord Anson prior to his voyage round the world. Jack could read, write and keep accounts. There are three of the original stock now living, from 81 to 85 years of age.

—

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—The scheme of Mr. Jefferson's lottery we are informed, is nearly ready to be submitted to public patronage---it will contain no inferior prizes---and will have three large prizes, of which Monticello will be the highest---Bedford estate the next highest, &c. Lottery brokers are to sell the tickets without profit.

It is understood that the managers have made a valuation in money of the prizes, and in issuing the tickets will annex a condition to their sale, that the holders of the prize tickets shall receive either the prize estates or the money valuation at the option of the managers. This option is to be exercised for the especial purpose of preserving the [illegible] Jefferson.

—

The Lottery venders in the city of New York have had a meeting, and resolved to aid in the disposal of the Jefferson tickets without fee or reward for their services.

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Ghent Treaty.----We are informed through a channel that we believe is entitled to credit, that Mr. King, our Minister in London, has failed in his efforts to induce the British Government to instruct their Commissioner at Washington to allow interest upon the claims under this Treaty, or to submit the point to arbitration---the American Commissioner not being disposed to abandon the ground he has taken, all proceedings are of course suspended. We further understand that the subject is under discussion between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister at Washington, but with what prospects we are not informed.

[*N. Herald.*

—

Of the gold coinage of the mint during the last year, seventeen thousand dollars was from the product of the Gold Mines of North Carolina.

—

The Quebec papers mention, that authority had been received to carry on the military works on Cape Diamond, at the Isle aux Noix, on Lake Champlain.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 15.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 a 45; stained do. 18 Maine and Santee, 21 a 25 cts.; short staple, 9 a a 11 cents; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 8 *a* 9; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 Inf. to good, 14 to 16 cents.

Georgia Bank Bills—1 per cent. discount.
North-Carolina Do.—1½ a 2 per cent. discount.

Cottons. The business in Uplands is also much depressed—at the pressent low rates it was expected that speculation would have been excited, and although some of the regular buyers had retired from the market, it was hoped that the article would be taken up as fast as it arrived; but that has not been the case—during the week the imports considerably exceed the sales—and at no period during the season has there been less animation in the market. A very small reduction on present rates, however, it is believed, would bring purchasers forward.

CAMDEN, MAY 13.

Camden Prices Current remain the same as our last, except Cotton, which is 8 a 9½ cents.

Journal.

Salisbury:

MAY 30, 1826.

It appears that we were wrong, in stating that Mr. Edwards, Representative in Congress from the Warrenton district, had signified his intention of resigning after the present session of Congress: It has only declined standing as a candidate for re-election. The election for his successor will consequently, not take place until August, 1827.

Cold climate.—In and near Quebec, (Lower Canada) considerable *snow* still remained in the woods, and in the fields along by the side of the fences, on the *first of May!* The weather continued chilly and ungenial; and the labors of the agriculturist had not yet commenced. We murmur, here, at the drought, and other causes of an unpropitious season; but it must be ungrateful in the sight of Heaven, for us to *complain* of what the bounty of Providence has meted to us, when we are so much more abundantly blessed than our fellow-mortals in Canada, and other ungenial climes.

A poor, simple countryman was lately apprehended in Philadelphia, on a suspicion of having robbed a man the night previous. On the trial, he proved, what in legal phraseology is termed an "*alibi*"—which, in our vernacular language, means that the man was, at the time he was charged with having committed the felony, at another place than that mentioned in the indictment. On the acquittal of the countryman, so strong a feeling was enlisted in his behalf, from the hardness of his case, that the jury called him to them, and each one gave him a piece of money; which example was followed by many others in the court-room; so that this untutored, honest countryman, got out of his law difficulties with his pockets full of money,—a circumstance which rarely happens to the unfortunate wight who gets into the law's entanglements.

GEORGIA and the CREEKS.

It was to be hoped that the new treaty, lately concluded at Washington with the Creek Indians, would have proved satisfactory to Georgia: but it has not,—as may be inferred, in the first place, from the fact, that both the Georgia Senators voted against the confirmation of the treaty; and the representatives from that state, as well as those from Alabama, voted against the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. And another evidence of the dissatisfaction of the Georgians with the new treaty, may be found in its denunciation by most of the newspapers in that state. The following is from the Georgia Journal:

"The people of Georgia will learn with astonishment, and we hope with the deepest indignation, that the old Treaty which gave them all their land, has been annulled, and that by the new one, a tract of country, containing about one million [illegible] thousand acres, (according to Tanner's map,) has been taken from them, and not only given to the Indians, but *guaranteed* to them."

There appears, however, to be a difference of opinion in regard to the *extent* of the cession made by the new treaty. The Georgia Statesman says that, by "the new treaty with the Creek Indians, Georgia gets *all* the land hitherto in the possession of that nation." The Southern Recorder says: "From the best estimate we can make, the intrinsic value of the lands *withheld from us*, [by the new treaty] may be equal to a fourth part of all that is ceded." The Georgia Courier, a new semi-weekly paper established in Augusta, well printed, and ably edited, says: "Our conclusion is not positive, but we are inclined to believe, that [by the new treaty] we have obtained the *whole* of the land within the limits of Georgia, belonging to the Creek Nation." While the Augusta Chronicle, a well conducted "Clark paper," says, in speaking of the new treaty, "As we understand it, it is not one that can be approbated by the people of Georgia; for though a superficial observer would be induced to believe that they have gained by it all they required, it will be evident, on a closer examination, that *all* the land within the chartered limits of our state, is not ceded."

The treaty is certainly very ambiguously worded. If it was intended the Indians should cede away *all* their lands within the limits of Georgia, why was not the treaty made to say so, in plain, intelligible language? But if it was the object of the treaty-making powers at Washington, to *cheat* Georgia into a belief that she was, by the new treaty, to acquire *all* the Creek lands, while a *part* were not only not ceded, but actually *guaranteed* to the Indians, it is a *trick* totally unworthy the rulers of a great Nation.

The Grand Jury of Henry county, Georgia, at March term of their superior court, "present, as a grievance, the *shoeing of Horses*, loading of wagons, *hunting* and *Gambling*, on the Sabbath" day, in certain parts of that county; and "require all civil officers to take cognizance of the same, and suppress it." *Some* of the above, are certainly very legitimate objects of presentment by any Grand Jury,—objects which we hope, for morality's sake, may never come before a Grand Jury of North-Carolina.

It is inconceivable to what wretched subterfuges rogues and scoundrels will resort, to effect their purpose of cheating, swindling and *robbing* the honest part of community. A very singular, but base, and somewhat bungling attempt, has recently been made in the city of New-York, to *frighten* Dr. Samuel M'Cauly into the payment of a considerable sum of money. It appears that Dr. M'Cauly was sent for by a man named Robert G. Smith, to attend what Smith called his wife, who was represented to have a very sore leg. The Doct. was left in the room with the woman; and while, at her request, he was attempting to make an examination of her case, she suddenly uttered a violent scream, upon which Smith, and another man, rushed into the room, and seizing the Doct. exclaimed, "We have *caught* you:" They raved about in a violent manner for some time, and told the Doct. they would expose him, and *ruin* him, "unless he gave them a thousand dollars!" On the Doctor's saying he would do no such thing, and was not to be *bullied* by them, they agreed to "take $300, and settle the business." This the Doct. seemingly assented to, and went home, as he alleged, to get the money; but instead of money, he brought some police officers, who apprehended the parties, and bound them over to court. In the mean time, both the men left the state, went to Boston, and *got into difficulty* there, and were safely lodged in the penitentiary: the court in New-York was, therefore, saved the trouble of *trying* these profligate wretches. The woman was an abandoned creature, whom these men had picked up in the purlieus of the city, to answer their nefarious purposes. Was the like of this ever before heard of in our country?

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 13.

Mr. *Carson* of N. C. offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to cause a reconnoissance to be made of the most direct practicable route for the location of the contemplated National Road leading from the city of Washington to New-Orleans; and that the result of such reconnoissance be reported to this House at the next session of Congress.

MAY 15.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Carson*, on Saturday, was taken up, and being modified as follows, was ordered to be read a second time to morrow:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States do cause a reconnoissance to be made of the most direct practicable route for the location of the contemplated National Road leading from the city of Washington to New-Orleans; and that the result of such reconnoissance be reported to Congress, at its next session.

Mr. *Everett* from the Committee on the Library, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorized to engage with Gilbert Stewart, to paint a portrait of General Washington, of the same size as the portrait of Gen. La Fayette; provided that the cost of the same shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars.

MAY 16.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. *Carson* yesterday, was read a second time.

On motion to commit the resolution, there appeared—Ayes 62, Noes 45.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. *Bradley*, of Vermont, from the Committee on Weights and Measures, reported the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That professor Jas. Renwick, of New York, be employed, under the direction of the President of the United States, to repeat the experiments heretofore made; and also to make further experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the true length of the pendulum vibrating sixty times in a minute, at the city of New York, and also at the city of Washington, and to compare the length thereof with such measures now in possession of this Government, as will best show the proportions between the length of such pendulums and the standard yard recently adopted by the British Government, and to make report of the results to Congress, at their next session; and that there be appropriated for that purpose, a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This resolution, after some conversation, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

On Tuesday of last week, after suffering greatly from the drought for more than eight weeks, we were visited, in this section of the country, with a severe storm of rain and hail. The rain fell in such torrents, that some damage was done to such fields of corn and cotton as lie rolling. No hail fell immediately about Salisbury; but in Lexington, as well as at Mocksville, such was the fury of the storm, that the hail broke some window glass, and injured the standing crops. Since then, we have had copious showers of rain; which has, in a good measure, resusitated vegetation,—and, as a matter consequent, enlivened the countenances of the farmers, and all others who are dependant on them,—which includes about every body. Before this rain, so long-continued had been the drought, and so unpromising were the crops, that serious apprehensions were entertained of a distressing scarcity of provisions the coming season. Bread-stuffs are *now* scarce and dear; and had the standing crop been cut off by the drought, poor people must have been greatly distressed for provisions the ensuing season. Very early *wheat* is nearly past relief; but the greater number of fields will now come out, and do well. Corn will recover, and do well: and it may even yet be re-planted, and produce a tolerably good crop.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives on the 24th April, calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate of the probable cost, per mile, on each route, of the National Road from Washinton City to New-Orleans. The following report is in answer to the resolution:

WASHINGTON, MAY 11, 1826.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit to you an estimate of the probable cost, per mile, for making the road on each of the routes lately examined, from Washington City to New-Orleans.

We must observe, that this estimate is far from being to us a satisfactory one: we are not provided with the minute surveys, and the local data in relation to the price of materials and labor upon which the estimate should be predicated. Therefore, we submit the present estimate as the only one which our general and limited local informations can afford.

We suppose the breadth of the road to be twenty-four feet; the summer road on each side fourteen feet; each lateral ditch four feet; which would give sixty feet for the breadth of the ground occupied by the road

We give fifteen inches thickness to the stone work; we suppose the bridges to have abutments and piers of stone, and to have their superstructure made of timber; two yards and a half is supposed to be the mean height of causeways.

EASTERN ROUTE.

To open the road and shape the ground where stone cannot be procured per mile,	$1,080
Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile,	100
Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile,	1,120
Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile,	100
Total per mile (No. 1.)	2,400
To open the road and shape the ground where stone can be procured	$1,200
Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile	130
Stone work of the road, (McAdam plan,) per mile	3,878
Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile	300
Total per mile (No. 2.)	$5,508
Bridging per running yard, $140 per mile	246,400
Total per mile (No. 3,)	246,400
Causeways where stone is not to be procured, for embarkment, per mile	11,880
Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile	1,120
Total per mile (No. 4,)	13,000
Causeways where stone is to be procured, for embankment, per mile	11,880
Stonework of the causeways, (McAdam plan,) per mile	3,878
Total per mile (No. 5)	15,758

MIDDLE ROUTE.

To open the road and shape the ground where stone is not to be procured, per mile,	1,080
Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile	100
Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for for stone per mile	960
Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile	100
Total per mile (No. 6,)	2,240
To open the road and shape the ground where stone is to be procured, per mile	1,100
Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile	130
Stonework of the road, (McAdam, plan,) per mile	3,324
Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile	300
Total per mile (No. 7)	4,858
Bridges per running yard $120 per mile	211,200
Total per mile (No. 8.)	211,200
Causeways where stone is not to be procured, for embankment, per mile	9,905
Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile	960
Total per mile (No. 9)	10,865
Causeways where stone is to be procured, for embankment, per mile	9,905
Stonework of the causeways, (McAdam plan,) per mile	3,324
Total per mile (No. 10)	13,229

WESTERN ROUTE.

To open the road and shape the ground where stone is not to be procured, per mile	900
Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees, per mile	100
Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile	800
Small bridges, culverts, valleys, per mile	100
Total per mile (No. 11)	1,900
To open the road and shape the ground where stone is to be procured, per mile	1,000
Additional expense to obtain a graduation under 3 degrees per mile	130
Stonework of the road, (McAdam plan,) per mile	2,770
Small bridges, culverts, valleys	300
Total per mile, (No. 12)	4,200
Bridging per running yard, $100 per mile	176,000
Total per mile, (No. 13)	176,000
Causeways, where stone is not to be procured, for embankment, per mile	8,906

Materials, such as small gravel, timber, tar, red clay, and as substitutes for stone, per mile		800
	Total per mile, (No. 14)	9,706
Causeways, where stone is to be procured for embankments, per mile		8,906
Stonework of the causeways, (McAdam plan,) per mile		2,770
	Total per mile, (No. 15)	11,676

The following Estimates are calculated upon these fifteen Elements of Expenses:

ESTIMATE OF THE EASTERN ROAD.

	miles.	per mile.	No.		
Roads,	846⅝	$2,400	(1)	$2,055,900	3,364,738 5
ditto	237⅛	5,508	(2)	1,008,838 5	
Bridges,	6⅜	246,400	(3)	1,570,800	1,570,800
Causeways	34¼	13,000	(4)	445,250	462,977 7
ditto,	1⅛	15,758	(5)	17,227 7	
Probable Distance, 1,136 miles					$5,398,516 2

Probable cost per mile, $4,752.

ESTIMATE OF THE MIDDLE ROAD.

	miles.	per mile.	No.		
Roads,	215⅜	$2,240	(6)	$ 706,440	4,325,703 7
ditto,	745⅝	4,854	(7)	3,619,163 7	
Bridges,	5⅞	211,230	(8)	1,240,800	1,240,800
Causeways,	36½	10,865	(9)	396,572 5	431,298 6
ditto,	2⅝	13,229	(10)	34,726 1	
Probable Distance 1,106 miles,					$5,997,802 3

Probable cost per mile, $5,424.

ESTIMATE OF THE WESTERN ROAD.

	miles.	per mile.	No.		
Roads,	328¼	$1,900	(11)	$ 623,675	3,894,425
ditto,	778¾	4,200	(12)	3,270,750	
Bridges,	3¼	176,000	(13)	572,000	572,000
Causeways,	28½	9,706	(14)	276,621	291,216
ditto,	1¼	11,676	(15)	15,595	
Probable Distance, 1,140 miles,					$4,757,651

Probable cost per mile, $4,173.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BERNARD,
Member of the Board of Internal Improvement.

The National Journal mentions that a party of about 30 members of Congress chartered a steam-boat on the 14th inst. to visit the tomb of Gen. *Washington*, at Mount Vernon. On their arrival off the place, a committee was sent ashore to ask of Judge Washington, proprietor of the seat, permission to visit the tomb of the Father of our Independence; but the Judge refused permission, and it is said did not treat the committee with common politeness! Is it possible!!

THE JUDICIARY BILL,

Was indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives on the 16th inst. by a vote of 99 to 89. This bill was originated in, and passed by, the House of Representatives, by a large majority, early in the session, and sent to the senate; there it remained on the table about two months, when the Senate added some very material amendments, and sent it back to the House; the House disagreed to the amendments, and proposed to the Senate a committee of conference; the Senate *adhered* to their amendments, and *refused* the proffer of a conference. This course on the part of the Senate, was pronounced by members of the House as insulting to the dignity of their body, and as unprecedented in the annals of legislation. It was under these circumstances, that the House postponed the bill indefinitely.

We learn, that during the storm on Tuesday last, Mr. Anthony Peeler, living 6 or 7 miles from this town, had three horses (all he owned) killed by lightning. The horses were in the stable, and in separate apartments; the electric fluid passed into the stable, and killed the horses, without doing the least injury to the building.

The atmosphere, from the long drought, had become surcharged with electric fluid; and during the storm, its explosions were frequent and tremendous. A hickory tree in the yard of Mr. James Huie, of this place, within 20 feet of his house, was struck by the lightning; but the shaft was so nearly expended, that no damage was done.

We have been politely furnished with "A summary view of the session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North-Carolina and adjacent states, for the year 1825;" for which we are indebted to the Rev. John Reck, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in Salisbury and vicinity; but from the pre-occupancy of our columns, we are under the necessity of deferring its publication till our next.

"Juvenis" is received, and shall be attended to in due time.

Other favors will be attended to in our next.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Splendid preparations are making in various parts of the Union, for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. On the 4th day of July next, it will have been fifty years (*half a century*) since the Fathers of our Republic, in Convention assembled, declared to the world, that these United States were, "and of right ought to be, free and independent." From the fact of its being just half a century since our fathers burst asunder the shackles of colonial dependence, and gave liberty and independence to the nation, it has been proposed that the next anniversary of that event, be observed with more than usual demonstrations of gratitude to Heaven, for so precious a boon. In almost every town and village in the Union, it is expected, the day will be honored as a great National Jubilee. Already, in many places throughout the country, arrangements have been entered into, in anticipation of the event.

SALISBURY has *yet* done nothing to honor the coming birth-day of liberty in the New World; but we feel assured she will not be found *wanting* in patriotism, when a proper season arrives to *act* in the business.

The Senate of the U. States.—Of the 48 members who compose the Senate of the United States, no less than eight are North Carolinians, who were born, educated, and commenced life in this State; and amongst them, are some of the most distinguished in that distinguished body: Mr. Macon and Gov. Branch, from N. C. Gov. Pickens and Col. King from Alabama; Judge White and Mr. Eaton from Tennessee; Col. Benton from Missouri, and Mr. Williams from Mississippi, are the eight. *Fayetteville Jour.*

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, April 23.

"The following rumors are afloat in this city. I know not upon what authority they rest, but there are many people here who credit them. So eccentric and wild is the orbit in which Mr. Randolph moves, that he is less certainly to be calculated upon than a fiery tailed comet.—We gaze and sometimes wonder, but we are not without apprehension.

"He is expected soon to sail for Liverpool; whether he will, or will not return, is said to be doubtful. His hatred to Mr. Adams is so deadly, and his hopes of his ejection from office so slender, that he is said seriously to contemplate abandoning the "sacred soil of Virginia" and the country of Pocahontas, to make his home in the land of Milton, and Shakspeare, and Locke, and Newton.—After strict inquiry he is said to have secured documents to prove that he was born three years before that "fanfaronade of nonsense"—the Declaration of Independence—was proclaimed, and that, according to the British doctrine of allegiance, he is yet a subject of the Crown of Great Britain, and entitled to all the rights and privileges which appertain to the subjects of George IV. Among these is the right to sit in Parliament. Some people here indulge the idea of Mr. Randolph taking his seat near Mr. Canning, right over against Mr. Cobbett, who is to sit by the side of Mr. Brougham. The speculations on this head are many and various. It is probable we shall know nothing further than we do until Mr Randolph is pleased himself to shed further light on the subject than he has done by his declaration, that if Mr. Adams be re-elected, he will abandon his country for ever, and go and reside among the slaves and cerfs of another continent."

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 17.

Cotton, 9 a 9 80; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, 6 7; wheat, 90 cents a $1; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 85 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 per bush.; molasses, 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11½; coffee, prime green, 19 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHERAW, MAY 16.

Cotton is coming in, in limited quantities, and selling readily at 10 a 10 25; the article stands pretty firm at these prices: beef 7 a 8 cents, none; bacon 9 a 10, scarce; butter 15 a 20, do. corn 1 12-2 a 1 25, do. flour 6 a 7, do. lard 9 a 10, nominal; oats 50 a 60, none; pork 5 a 6, scarce; tallow 9 a 10 nominal; coffee 18 a 22, plenty; sugar 11 a 12½, do. salt 90 a 100, do. rice 4 a 5, do. *Gaz.*

Married,

In Raleigh, on the 10th instant, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, General William Williams of Warren county, to Miss Delia H. Haywood, daughter of Sherwood Haywood Esq.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, at the seat of Col. Williams, in Surry county, James R. Dodge, Esq. of Lexington, Davidson county, to Miss Susan Williams, daughter of Major Jos. Williams, Jun. of Surry.

DIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 9th inst. Capt. Thomas Black, a soldier of the revolution, aged 67.—He bore an active part in our struggle for independence, and was highly esteemed for his strict integrity and manly worth. *Journal*

By Saturday's Mail.

Letters from Havana, of the 11th April, have been received here, which state that on that day the John Adams sailed from that place, for the purpose of landing Mr. Williams, our Charge d'Affairs to the Central Republic. We regret to learn, also, that the small pox and *varioloid* were both prevailing to a great extent on board several of the vessels of our squadron. *Nat. Jour. 19th inst.*

Mr. *Randolph*, it will be seen by the following article, took his departure from Washington for Europe on the 18th inst. four days before the adjournment of Congress. After his return from Virg. and before leaving Washington, he had some violent sparring in the Senate with Mr. Lloyd, senator from Massachusetts. It is stated to have been a scene of as high excitement as the one in the other House between McDuffie, Trimble and Vance.

BALTIMORE, MAY 19.

Mr. Randolph arrived here yesterday afternoon just before 5 o'clock and departed in the steam boat for Philadelphia.—In Washington he engaged *two* hacks to bring him on—one proceeded entirely empty a few miles ahead of the one in which he rode. He had on an old, dirty hat, drawn close over his eyes, a short white flannel coat, buff waistcoat, white linen pantaloons, yellow top boots and spurs, which, with his peculiar form and phiz, exhibited one of the most singular and ridiculous figures imaginable. *Patriot.*

Washington, May 16.

Mr. Holmes of Maine, yesterday introduced a series of resolutions into the Senate in relation to the expediency of amending the existing rules of the Senate. These resolutions are obviously aimed at the anomalous course which has been pursued in that body by Mr. Randolph. One of the propositions is an inquiry how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow a member to address disrespectful language to any gentleman who may be introduced on the floor by a Senator. Another refers to the practice which Mr. Randolph has introduced of charging Executive officers with impeachable offences. Mr. Randolph introduced counter resolutions, the object of which was to show that there was no necessity for changing the existing rules and practice of the Senate. Among the comments introduced by Mr. Randolph, that gentleman remarked that the proposition relative to indecorum to a stranger introduced by a Senator was probably intended to bear upon some observations he had made in relation to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who was on the floor at the time when the references to him were made. Mr. Randolph avowed that he had intended to attack that gentleman, in order "through him to fix the stigma of reprobation upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor." To this attack, so uncourteous in its nature, so inconsistent with the dignity, the rules and the usages of the Senate, Mr. Lloyd (who had introduced Mr. Russell) made a spirited, prompt, and efficient remark, which led to some further discussion, which we shall hereafter notice. *Journal.*

[FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Edward Quesnel we have our Paris files up to the 2d of April, and Havre prices current to the 4th.

The Duke Mathieu de Montgomery died in Paris of an anceurism of the heart, on the 24th of March, aged 59. He was the Governor of the Dauphin. He was among the gallant Frenchmen who drew their swords for us in the revolutionary struggle, and, as such, deserves to be remembered amongst us. He was, too, a devoted friend of Madame de Stael. He was in the act of praying in church when he died.

The Greeks, it may be hoped, have actually succeeded in repulsing Ibrahim Pacha before Missolonghi. The latest account we find, is the following, from the Journal du Commerce of the first of April.

The packet from Corfu arrived at Trieste with letters to the 7th March, brings details of the repulses given on the 21 March before Missolonghi to Ibrahim. The inhabitants summoned to surrender, refused every sort of capitulation. The 28th Feb. their priests administered to them the communion, and the enthusiasm of all was at its height. Ibrahim having attacked them by sea and land, was repulsed on all sides, and lost between four and five thousand men. This defeat caused the breaking up of his army. He himself had returned to Patras, after despatching his Kiaja Bay into Albania, to raise fresh recruits.

Another important piece of intelligence was received by this Packet. It is affirmed that the Greek cruisers having boarded the vessels under the English flag bound from Alexandria to the Morea, and found in them property belonging to the Turks, captured the whole. The Captains complained to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian isles, who refused to listen to their complaints, saying they brought the difficulty on themselves.

For the Encouragement OF INDUSTRY and ENTERPRIZE.

THE *Rowan Agricultural Society*, will hold their next meeting for the exhibition of domestic animals, household manufactures, &c. in Salisbury, on the last Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th of October next, when the following premiums will be awarded:

To the Lady who shall exhibit the finest pair of knit woollen Stockings, a premium of a ring of North Carolina Gold.

For the finest pair of cotton Stockings the like premium.

For the finest pair of thread do. the like premium.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards, 6 silver tea spoons.

For the best piece of negro's winter Cloth, not less than twenty yards, 2 dessert spoons.

For the best piece of Table Linen, not less than twelve yards, 3 dessert spoons.

For the best piece of Curtain Cloth, not less than twenty yards, 3 dessert spoons.

For the best Bonnet, made of native grass or straw, a premium will be given equal to its value.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, over three years old, an elegant bridle, valued at - - $5

For the best brood Mare do. do. 3

For the best Colt and Filly, three years old this spring, each - - 3

For the best Mule, three years old this spring - - - - 3

CATTLE.

For the best Bull Calf, under two years old, 2

For best the Heifer Calf, under two years old, - - - - 2

For the best Milch Cow (the criterion to be the quantity of good butter made in a given time, from her milk, which must be certified) a silver Cream Ladle.

For the best yoke of Oxen, - 3

SWINE.

For the best Boar, over one year old, 2

For the best breeding Sow (offspring to be shown with her) - 2

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Wheat, not less than twenty-five bushels per acre, on any number of acres, not less than five, a premium of - 5

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, not less than fifty bushels, on any number of acres not less than ten, 5

For the greatest quantity of Rye not less than twenty bushels per acre, on any number of acres not less than ten, - - 5

For the greatest quantity of Cotton, not less than 1200*lbs.* per acre, on any number of acres not less than five, - 5

Competitors for any of the four last premiums must furnish the Society with a written account of the mode of cultivation, &c. pursued by them.

For the best managed Farm, of not less than one hundred acres of cultivated land, referring to the convenience of the necessary farm buildings, the quality of the fences, the general condition of every thing connected with the operations of husbandry, and the quantity of manure collected from the resources of the farm in proportion to its extent, and the number of labourers employed thereon, a silver tumbler will be given.

To decide the above, a Visiting Committee will be appointed.

For the greatest extent of Land reclaimed by covered ditches, the drains to present a surface above, which will not impede the usual process of ploughing. Competitors must communicate the method by which it was effected, the expense, and the degree of amelioration thus produced, - - - - - - - $5

For the best practical essay on the culture of Cotton, with reference to the choice and preparation of the soil, and the mode of cultivating. Competitors to forward their essays to the Secretary of the Society, with a piece of paper sealed over their signatures, not to be removed till the examining committee shall have decided between them: A medal of North Carolina gold. By order of the Society.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Secretary.*

May 16th, 1826. 3wt14

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, on a credit of one, two and three years, the well known stand called the *TRAVELLERS' INN*, in the town of Lexington, on the 20th of *June*, it being Tuesday of the County Court of Davidson. All persons wishing to purchase a situation for a *Tavern*, or for a private Family, would do well to call and examine the situation of the House and Lot, as I am determined to sell.

JOHN P. MABRY.

May 20th, 1826. 1w

House & Lot in Lexington.

THE subscriber offers for sale a House and Lot in the town of Lexington. The House is entirely new, just finished and painted, and has never been occupied. It is conveniently situated to the Court-house, and well calculated for the genteel residence of a private family.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, May 20, 1826. 3t13

The Album,

AND LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication issued on Wednesdays. It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of Plants, Flowers, &c.; useful receipts; a general weekly summary of Foreign and Domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It is neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding) quarto form—eight pages, without advertisements (which are to be inserted on a cover.) The price is only two Dollars, payable by those in the city half yearly, and by all others yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's, 107, S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Seleck Osborne, Rosa, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the Editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to *one hundred dollars.*

All communications must be addressed to *Thomas C. Clarke*, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race st. Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every 6th copy they may order.

April 29. '10

Magnificent Drawing.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

ON the 24th of June next, will take place, the Ninth and *Last Drawing of the AUGUSTA MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.*

Scheme.

1 prize of	$30,000,
1 prize of	20,000,
4 prizes of	10,000,
4 prizes of	5,000,
5 prizes of	1,000,
10 prizes of	500,
50 prizes of	100,
100 prizes of	50,
5000 prizes of	10.

Less than two and a half Blanks to a Prize.

All Prizes payable thirty days after the completion of the Drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. If not applied for within twelve months, to be considered a donation to the funds of the Masonic Hall.

The following *CAPITAL PRIZES* are still undrawn, and must all be distributed on the day of the next drawing:

1 prize of	$30,000,
1 prize of	20,000,
2 prizes of	10,000,
2 prizes of	5,000,
2 prizes of	1,000,
4 prizes of	500,
19 prizes of	100,
28 prizes of	50,

And a very large sum in Ten Dollar Prizes—amounting to upwards of *ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!*

The immense amount of *Grand Capital Prizes* remaining undrawn in the Wheel, and the fate of every number being determined in one day, renders this, in its present stage, the most interesting Lottery ever drawn in the Southern States; and it will bear a comparison with any of the Northern Lotteries now offering.

But a small proportion of Tickets remain unsold, and from the great demand for them, it is highly probable they will be all disposed of sometime before the next Drawing, and that the price will advance considerably. Application for Tickets should be speedily made, particularly by distant adventurers, and holders of small prizes.

PRESENT PRICE.

Whole Tickets,	$11 00
Halves,	5 50
Quarters,	2 75

Tickets and shares for sale at BEERS' Lottery Office, No. 241 Broad-Street, Augusta.

Orders for Tickets, enclosing the Cash, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Darien Money received at par.

2t13 *Address* J. S. BEERS,

May 1. *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 93

A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon Thos. Snody, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Iredell, N. C. living on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Wilfong's mills, Lincoln county, N. Carolina. JOHN WILFONG, *Sen.*

Feb. 15, 1826. t'212

All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

April 27, 1826. '8

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living 16 miles south-east from Salisbury, on the 29th of March last, an indented white girl, named Rebecca Herral, (alias Rebecca Jackson;) she is in the 17th year of her age, has an infant boy child with her, and is very much "given to lying." All persons are cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I hold myself irresponsible for any contract she may enter into. The above reward, but, no other expenses, will be paid for apprehending her,—and no thanks to bring her back into the neighborhood. 3t12

Rowan, May 5, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of *Land* where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodspring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract. JOHN A. CHAFFIN,

Jan. 23, 1826. '25

POETRY.

[SELECTED.]

THE VALE OF LOVE.

I know a dear and lovely spot,
A scene of sunshine and of flowers,
And gladly would I fix my lot
Amid its shining lawns and bowers.

There rippling waters softly play,
Telling to blossomed banks their tale,
And Music's notes and Pleasure's lay
Glide gaily through that joyous Vale.

Yet think not that in bowers and brooks,
Its best and dearest charm is found;
Oh! 'tis the home of one whose looks
Shed light, and hope, and spring, around.

And were it changed to trackless sand,
Love's magic wand the scene would hail;
And flowers and fruits, the fair land,
Would flourish in that desert vale.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

The grape's invigorating juice,
Was given to man for proper use—
To raise the weak and faint;
And every vintage from the field,
Abundant healing drink would yield,
Without the need to taint.

But man's insatiate appetite
Contemned the wholesome rule of right,
And led him into sin:
Thus corn, and fruit, of ev'ry kind,
To seas of spirits turned, we find,
And man is drowned therein!

May 1st, 1826. EGBERT.

[SELECTED.]

EPITATH ON BONAPARTE.

Upon thy self-erected throne,
Thy genius like a meteor shone;
The world beheld thee, and admired;
Kings trembled, flattered, and retired
Before thy withering glance—they found
Thy mental volume too profound
For common Kings to scan—in fear
They placed thy mortal relics here;
Lest from the grave the mould'ring bones
Might rise, and blast their rescued thrones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VANITY REPROVES ITSELF.

The following anecdote is an old one; but it is true to nature. When a person attempts to set up *gentleman*, who is not such by nature, by habit, or education, he will, most assuredly, expose himself to the ridicule of the world, by his awkwardness in the *assumed* character. When a man's vanity renders him ashamed of his occupation, the ghost of his own imagination will be sure to betray him,—he will torture every sally of wit into an insult to his humble avocation. We should, therefore, never get "above our business;" for to change the *livery*, does not change the *man*:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
"The MAN'S the Gold for all that."

ED. WEST. CARO.

"A London Tailor, worth thirty thousand pounds, died and left his estate to a thriftless son, who felt as much mortified at being the son of a tailor, as the *Visiter* does at being detected as an author. This Buck abhorred the very name of trade; and like doctor Lenitive, hated the shop and damned the pills. Whipstick at last set out on travels, with an elegant coach, and every outward appearance of gentility. He was the admiration of the ladies, and the envy of the gentlemen. He went to Oxford, as he supposed incog; Beau Santer, pleased with the appearance of his hilted sword, examined it, and on drawing the blade, protested it was like a *Tailor's bodkin:* This expression induced him to think that his sire's profession was then known—so he quietly sneaked off to Gloucester, where he was asked at dinner, which he preferred, *cabbage* or cucumbers? This too, was so keenly felt, that he left Gloucester, and went to Bath, where he thought himself reflected on because they had roast *goose* for dinner. He immediately left Bath and steered for Exeter, where joining in a drinking bout, he did not fill his glass, and his comrades declared he did not drink a *thimble* full—the sound of the thimble was a signal for his retreat. He marched to Cambridge, there he filled his glass, but did not drink it off, whereupon the scholars said a *remnant* should not be saved, which forced him to quit their company. He next went to York, where

He filled his bumber to the top,
And always fairly drank it up:
Well done! says Jack, a buck of York,
You go thro' *stitch* sir, with your work.
The name of stitch was such reproach,
He rung the bell and call'd his coach,
But ere he went enquires made,
By what strange means they knew his trade;
A Yorkshire wit, sir, thus replied.
While mirth distended either side;
"Vain coxcombs and fantastic beaux,
In every place themselves expose;
They travel far at vast expense,
To shew their wealth and want of sense.
But take this for a sladdering rule,
There's no disguise can screen a fool."

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

"Though a woman *before* her marriage may be admired for her gaiety, her dancing, dress, painting, singing, &c. yet *after* it, we expect her character to display something more *substantial.* To a man who must spend all his days in her company, these little superficial decorations would speedily become insipid and unimportant.—Love can be preserved only by the qualities of the heart, and esteem secured by the domestic virtues."

"A man does not want to be daggled in his matrimonial connexion, or to possess a partner who seeks the admiration of coxcombs or beaux. He wants a person who will kindly divide and alleviate his cares, and prudently arrange his household. He seeks not a coquette, a fashionest, a flirt; but a comfortable assistant, companion and friend."

"On the day of her marriage," says an admired writer, "a woman's tour of gaiety should end." In one of the Gentoo countries, during the wedding-day, a large fire is made, and the bride enters with a little basket in her hand, containing all her ornaments, rude and simple as they are—shells, beads, &c. and flings them into it; intimating her intention of assuming for the future the dress as well as character of matron—O! that Matrimonial matrons would take a hint from these wild and untutored Indians!

How indecorous, offensive and sinful, is it to see a woman exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "*I will* have it so. *It will* be done as I like." But I should hope the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disgraceful manner is so small as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject.

Assiduously conceal your husband's faults, and speak only of his merit. In the marriage life, confidants are by no means desirable. You may be listened to with sympathy and interest—but will this redress your grievance? By no means. Therefore never complain of him. In the first place, you violate a sacred duty by exposing your husband's faults; and in the next, even a certain degree of female dignity should combine with better motives to prevent it.

I would also strongly recommend a concealment from others of any little discord or disunion which occurs among you. Repeated with additions and aggravations, it only gives food to the busy whisper of the malevolent, and, as the witty Richardson says, "is sure to be remembered long after the honest people have quite forgotten it themselves." Besides, on those occasions, rely on it, the world is much more inclined to be your husband's advocate than yours.

In my opinion, there can hardly be a more despicable object than a married woman receiving the particular attention of any man but her husband.

A flirting *girl* is indeed bad enough; but a flirting *married* women should be an object of contempt wherever she appears.

RELIGION A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS.

There is no subject in all the range that an intelligent being can take below the skies so fascinating as true religion. All other subjects after a while weary us, and are altogether incapable of yielding that satisfaction which we often need and without which we are poor, and dark, and lonely. For after all, what is the world's frown, or smile, or indeed even friendship's warm embrace, and pleasant looks, and delightful intercourse? What is any thing in these low grounds? be it sad, or joyous, prosperous, or adverse, life or death, without the pure consolations of the gospel, the glorious hope of immortality? O, there is something from the religion of the Redeemer that lightens the heart's sad burden, and buoys us up above the waters of affliction. In vain, while under its influence, do the storms rage and the winds blow—in vain do blackening clouds fling their murky shadows across our path, and the lightenings play around our head. Religion, Heaven's messenger, on wings of love, flies to our relief. Her hand smooths the ruffled brow of the contending elements, commands the surly winds to be still, and catches up the lightning's bolt ere it destroys.

Some kidney Beans found in Herculaneum, have been planted and grew. They have remained in a state of preservation, it would seem nearly eighteen hundred years, having lost none of their vegetative powers in that time.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, nine hundred and eight thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For the pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen and others at Navy Yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and forty thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the pay of Naval Constructors, Superintendents, and all the Civil Establishment at the several Navy Yards and stations, fifty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For provisions, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars seventy-five cents.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements of Navy Yards, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, to wit: Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, ten thousand dollars; Charlestown, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars; New-York, thirty-five thousand dollars; Philadelphia, thirty thousand dollars; Washington, fifteen thousand dollars; Gosport, forty thousand dollars.

For a survey of the harbors of Savannah and Brunswick, in Georgia, Beaufort in South-Carolina, and Baltimore, Maryland, with a view to ascertain the practical facilities of those places for naval purposes, ten thousand dollars.

For medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick, forty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses which may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, for the following purposes:

For freight and transportation of materials, and stores of every description; for warfage and docage; for storage and rent; for travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; for house rent or chamber money; for fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to Navy Yards and shore stations; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and stationary to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for expenses of pursuing deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending Courts Martial, and Courts of Inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for expenses of persons in sick quarters; for burying deceased persons belonging to the Navy; for printing and stationery of every description; for books, charts, methematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repaires of fire and steam engines and machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for, pilotage, for cabin furniture for vessels in commission: for taxes on Navy Yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at Navy Yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for coals and other fuel for forges, founderiess, steam engines, and for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission, and in ordinary; and including the expense of breaking up the stations on the Lakes, and at New-Orleans and Barrataria, and for transporting the articles from thence, and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen of the Marine Corps, one hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars ten cents.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, that is to say: for travelling expenses for officers, and transportation for men, freight of stores from one station to another, toll, forage, wharfage, and cartage, expenses of recruiting, per diem allowance for attending Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, compensation to Judge Advocates, house rent and chamber money, where there are no quarters assigned, incidental labor in the Quarter Master's Department, expenses of burying decease persons belonging to the corps, printing and stationery, postage on public letters, forage, per diem allowance to officers on extra duty, expense of pursuing deserters, keeping in repair the barracks at the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, spades axer, shovels, picks, and carpenter's tools, and for no other purpose whatever, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For sundry expenses arising in the current year, not hereinbefore mentioned, five hundred dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marines stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For barracks, nine thousand dollars.

For the Agency on the coast of Africa, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States armed vessels, thirty-two thousand dollars

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided however,* That no money appropriated for this act shall be paid to no person *for* his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also* that nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to extend to balances arising soely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his suretics.

Dissolution.

THE mercantile concern heretofore existing at Wilkesborough, N. C. under the firm of B. J. Parks & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, in any manner, to the said firm, are desired to make payment to Mr. Jefferson Mastin, who is fully authorised to receive and give discharges for same; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for payment.

WM. P. WAUGH,
JOHN FINLEY,
BENJ. J. PARKS.

Wilkesboro,' Oct. 11, 1825. 4t12

William P. Waugh,

AFTER returning thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, takes this opportunity of informing them, that he has just opened a general assortment of *GOODS*, at the stand formerly occupied by B. J. Parks & Co. which he will sell cheap for cash. Most articles of conntry produce will also be received in payment for Goods and a reasonable credit given to punctual customers.

Wilkesboro, April 13, 1826. 4t12

New Store and Tavern
IN WILKESBORO.

THE subscriber has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the town of Wilkesboro,' at the stand lately occupied by Joel Vannoy. He pledges himself that his Table, his Rooms, his Kitchen, his Bar, and his Stables, shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience and luxury, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that his own personal attention will, at all times, be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also opened a new and extensive assortment of GOODS, adjoining the establishment, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or on a short credit to puntual customers.

April 13, 1826. BENJ. J. PARKS.

N. B. The stage from Knoxville to Salem, stops at his house twice a week; as also the newly established line from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' running through Charlotte and Statesville. 8t15 B. J. P.

NEW STORE
IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

'0 MICHAEL BROWN,
March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

Fstate of Robt. Simonton.

ON Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant, will be sold, at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Robert Simonton, Esq. in the Town of Statesville, all the perishable part of the estate of said Robert Simonton; consisting of a great variety of articles, among which are Horses, Cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, Corn, bacon, a still, several waggons, farming utencils of every description, and about forty likely negroes, of almost every size and description.

Also, several valuable Plantations in the neighborhood of Statesville, on some of which is wheat, oats, and corn, now planted, and several lots in the town of Statesville, will be rented at the same time.

The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is disposed of. A reasonable credit will be given for all except a part of the negroes. Terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale, by

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES CAMPBELL,

May 2nd, 1826 4t13

Estate of Robt. Simonton.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Simonton, Esq. are required to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the deceased, are notified to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded against their admittance.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES CAMPBELL,

May 2d, 1826. 4t13

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter who has the keys of the house. '9

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

New Leather! New Fashions!!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather,

and new *Lasts* and *Boot Trees;* which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins;* from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the *BIG BOOT*, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be celebrated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No 82, at Statesville, on which occasion the Rev. Jno. Mushat will deliver a discourse. The brethren of neighboring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

MOSSES LLOYD HILL, *Sec'y.*

April 2, 1826. 7t16

The Latest Fashions.

JACOB RIBELIN begs leave again to acquaint the citizens of the town of Lexington, (Davidson county) and the public at large, that he still continues, and expects permanently to continue, the

Tailoring Business,

In all its various branches, in the above-named place; where he pledges himself to be ready, at all times, to execute fashionable and durable work, at a short notice, and on reasonable terms. He has just received, from Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, (to whose patent protractor system of tailoring, he is a subscriber) the latest *Spring Fashions*, with a representation of all the colors in vogue; which will enable him to suit gentlemen with the most fashionable dress garments.

Lexington, April 26, 1826. 3t12

Tailoring.
THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of *Concord* a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, *Allen Ward*, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. *Thos. V. Canon*, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Cannon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's Patent Protracter System of *Tailoring*. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [*seal.*]

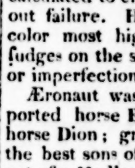
Estate of Charles Biles.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are desired to present them to the administrators, without delay, properly attested for liquidation,—or, in default of so doing, they will be barred of recovery: And all persons who yet stand indebted to said estate, will please come forward forthwith, and close their accounts, by cash or approved notes,—as the administrators are anxious to settle up the estate immediately.

SAM'L. LEMLEY, }
ALEX. BOYD, } *Adm'rs.*

March 27, 1826. '4

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE
AERONAUT,



DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at *twenty dollars* the season, payable by *sixteen dollars* if paid within the season; *ten dollars* (cash) the single leap; and *thirty dollars* to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Æronaut will be five years old next spring is; greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest fudges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Æronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomede, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expection was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsires; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandsire of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superor Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

Notice to all whom it may Concern:

ON the first day of December 1825, I executed two bonds, of three hundred dollars each, one due the 25th Dec. 1825, the other due the 1st of March, 1826, to a man living in Stokes county, N. Carolina, by the name of John B. Williams, for the purchase of a negro man, named *Billy;* and it appearing that the said negro belonged to a man living in Virginia, by the name of Edw'd. H. Mosely, of whom I have since purchased him; that the said negro was stolen from the Jail of Amelia county, by a notorious horse thief, by name Coleman Walker, and sold to James Stafford, of Stokes county, N. Carolina, who made a conveyance of said negro to the aforesaid John B. Williams, who is known to be insolvent, and sent out from the state of North-Carolina secretly, to Georgia, and sold; finding that John B. Williams had no right to sell said slave, I hereby caution the public against trading for either of my two bonds, as I never intend to pay them.

DAVID AVERRET.

Eatonton, Geo. April 3, 1826. t12p